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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/523,437	03/10/2000	Kazuhiro Fukuda	SONYJP 3.0-108	5273

530 7590 02/24/2009
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EXAMINER

PAULA, CESAR B

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2178

MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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02/24/2009

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This action is responsive to the amendment filed on 12/31/2008.

This action is made Final.

2. In the amendment, claims 1-2, and 5-12 are pending in the case. Claims 1, and 7-12 are independent claims.

Priority

3. Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d), and based on application # 11 076598 filed in Japan on 3/19/1999, which papers have been placed of record in the file.

Drawings

4. The drawings filed on 3/10/2000 have been approved by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

5. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

6. Claims 1-2, and 5-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which

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was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention. Claim 1 recites ‘nonsequential final scene’ (line 7). The disclosure of the invention fails to teach one of ordinary skill in the art a nonsequential final scene as claimed.

7. Claims 1-2, and 5-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the enablement requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. Claim 1 recites ‘nonsequential final scene’ (line 7). Applicant refers to fig 16A, D as showing support for this amendment. However, these figures show a sequence of mheg ‘final’ scenes--1, 2, ... The disclosure of the specification and the drawings teach a sequential final scene, and do not show a nonsequential final scene as claimed.

Claims 7-12 also incorporate the rejected subject matter listed above, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

9. Claims 1-2, and 5-12 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Klingler et al, hereinafter Klingler (USPat.# 5,682,326, 10/28/1997).

In light of the 35 USC 112, 1st parag. rejection above, it is believed that:

Regarding independent claim 1, Klingler teaches collection of selected video reference clips in accordance with a program--*predetermined specification*. The reference clips include reference to source clips including in and out frame points to from a movie. A final movie file, including the selected clips, is created in the Quicktime format(*internal format*). The clip scenes contain objects layered/ independently presented, such as video, titling, audio, effects, etc. that make up the movie, which is to be displayed— *a shared-scene creation module operable allow the editor to define shared scenes define shared scenes that are superimposable to create a single, superimposed and nonsequential final scene, the shared scenes being virtual scenes formed in accordance with an internal format and used to form the final scenes, each of the shared scenes comprising one or more shared objects that are controllable for display to create final scenes the shared objects being separately controllable independent of the defined shared scenes in which the shared objects are displayed in accordance with the predetermined specification; a shared-scene processing module operable to enable the editor to virtually superimpose two or more shared scenes each of the shared scenes comprising one or more of the shared objects, for creating the superimposed and nonsequential final superimposed scenes with the shared objects from each selected shared scene;* (col.7, lines 9-67, col.8, lines 19-67, col.9, lines 21-col.10, line 44, col.13, lines 4-34, fig.3-5, 7). In other words, the various objects, titling,

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effects, etc., are activated separately and independently from the particular clips that make up the video based upon user preferences.

Moreover, Klingler teaches the application of special effects filters, specified in the program, to selected clips by specifying parameters for the frames— *an application creation module operable to describe control information in accordance with the internal format based on the shared scenes set by the editor via said shared-scene creation and processing module* (col.8, lines 19-67).

Moreover, Klingler teaches the organization, and display of the clips into a project window. The clip scenes contain objects, such as video, audio, effects, etc. that make up the movie, which is to be displayed. The user can select scenes that contain objects to be presented to a user at the same time, as outlined by a timeline — *an output control module for converting the control information into shared object control information for forming the final superimposed scenes in which the shared objects selected by combining shared scenes are specified for display at the same time in the final superimposed scenes in accordance with said the predetermined specification*(col.7, lines 21-67, fig.3-5).

Regarding claim 2, which depends on claim 1, Klingler teaches the organization of the clips into a meaningful sequence of clips and filters in which they are to appear in a movie in accordance to a program's instruction— *said shared-scene processing module further specifies an order of superposition of a plurality of said shared scenes; and said application creation module further describes said control information for controlling an order of superposition of said shared objects used for each of the final superimposed scenes as a state of utilization of*

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shared objects in each of the final superimposed scenes in accordance with said order of superposition of said shared scenes (col.7, lines 9-67).

Regarding claim 5, which depends on claim 9, Klingler teaches a program indicating the organization of the clips into a meaningful sequence of clips and filters in which they are to appear in a movie— *controlling utilization of the at least one shared object in each of the final superimposed scenes based upon the predetermined specification and the shared scenes (col.7, lines 9-67).*

Claim 5-6 are directed towards a method for implementing the steps of claims 1-2 respectively, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Claim 7 is directed towards an apparatus for implementing the method of claim 1, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Claim 8 is directed towards an apparatus for implementing the method of claim 1, except for *the creation of broadcast content* information, which is taught by Klingler's allowing people owning a file of the movie in Quicktime format for display—... (col.13, lines 16-34, col.9, lines 21-col.10, line 43)).

Claims 9-10 are directed towards a method similar to the steps of claims 1, and 8, and therefore are similarly rejected.

Claim 11 is directed towards a memory device for storing instruction, and for implementing the method of claim 1, and therefore is similarly rejected.

Regarding independent claim 12, Klingler teaches the definition, and creation video clips. The clips include in and out frame points from a movie. The clip scenes contain objects independently presented, such as video, titling, audio, effects, etc. that make up the movie, which is to be displayed — *a shared-scene creation module operable to allow the editor to define intermediate scene templates that are superimposable to create a single, superimposed and nonsequential final scene accordance with an internal format that include one or more shared objects that are controllable in an always on or always off manner for display to create final scenes, the shared objects being separately controllable independent of the defined shared scenes in which the shared objects are displayed in accordance with a predetermined, industry-standard specification* (col.6, lines 40-67, col.7, lines 9-67, col.8, lines 19-67, col.9, lines 21-col.10, line 43, col.13, lines 4-34, fig.3-5). In other words, the various objects, titling, effects, etc., are activated separately and independently from the particular clips that make up the video based upon user preferences.

Moreover, Klingler teaches the collection video clips. The collection includes reference clips having reference to source clips including in and out frame points to from a movie.— *a shared-scene processing module operable to enable the editor to virtually superimpose two more shared scenes of the intermediate scene templates to form a desired final superimposed scene*

that is a superposition of the shared objects contained within the editor-selected intermediate scene templates (col.7, lines 9-67).

Moreover, Klingler teaches the application of special effects filters to selected clips by specifying parameters for the video frames. The clip scenes contain objects, such as video, audio, effects, etc. that make up the movie, which is to be displayed—*an application creation module operable to form shared-scene definition statements of shared objects files in accordance with the internal format an application, the shared object files comprising shared objects from the combined editor-selected intermediate scene templates (col.8, lines 19-67, col.7, lines 9-67, fig.3-5).*

Moreover, Klingler teaches the organization, and display of the reference clips (which have references to the source clips) into a project window. The clip scenes contain objects, such as video, audio, effects, etc. that make up the movie, which is to be displayed. The user can select scenes that contain objects to be presented to a user at the same time, as outlined by a timeline —*an output control module for providing description files that include descriptions of links for controlling the shared objects from the shared object files from each editor-selected intermediate scene template, the description files forming a script that complies with the industry-standard specification to display the shared objects at the same time in the final superimposed scenes(col.7, lines 21-67).*

Response to Arguments

10. Applicant's arguments filed 12/8/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Regarding claim 1, the Applicant states that Klingler fails to teach or suggest shared scenes that are superimposable to create a single, superimposed and nonsequential final scene (pages 10-11). The Examiner disagrees, since Klingler teaches the organization, and display of the clips into a project window. The clip scenes contain independent layered objects, such as video, titling, audio, effects, etc. that make up the movie, which is to be displayed. The user individually selects the objects, such as the title, the type of visual effects (dissolve, pip, color, tint etc.) found in the clips to be presented in a final video to a user as indicated by the user (col.7, lines 42-67, col.8, lines 19-67, fig.3-5).

Claims 2, and 5-12 remain rejected at least based on the reasons found above.

Conclusion

11. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

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however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

I. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Cesar B. Paula whose telephone number is (571) 272-4128. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. (EST).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong, can be reached on (571) 272-4124. However, in such a case, please allow at least one business day.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, go to <http://portal.uspto.gov/external/portal/pair>. Should you have any questions about access to the Private PAIR system, please contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866 217-9197 (toll-free).

Any response to this Action should be mailed to:
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450

Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

Or faxed to:

- **(571)-273-8300** (for **all** Formal communications intended for entry)

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